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 Cleans and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
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How to Call The Times-Dispatch.

Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being connected from the office switchboard will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 8 A. M. and 9 A. M. call to central office direct for 4041 composing room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

Breaking the Crust.

After a thirty years' repose in a narrow chrysalis, Richmond has at length broken her shell with a vengeance. East and west the growth has been so remarkable that to even speak of it casually has become a reason for apology. Everybody knows, and what is more, everybody feels, the thrill of life that is betokened by the rows and streets of houses that are springing up all over the broad fields along the western borders of the city. But it is worth while stopping to consider how much more abundant this new life will be.

In the place of a narrow front porch, or worse, a pair of steps, the "stoop" of New York—the newer residences give a pleasant stretch of greenward. The restricted and paved back yard gives way to flowers or vegetables, and maybe a sand pile. And, almost unobscured, the transplanted householder finds himself digging and planting and cutting grass, to his great peace of mind and health of body.

These changes mean much, not only to the individuals, but to the character and spirit of the city itself. Thirty years ago Richmond was a city of homes. But by the time annexation began to be seriously pressed, it had become a city of crowded tenements. A return to the large yards and comfortable customs of antebellum days will never be effected, but we can vastly improve the pitifully narrow and narrowing influences of houses that are built on the least possible space. The life is more than meat, and the householder than the house. Richmond's bank deposits, manufactures, population and trade are all enlarging and prospering in the most gratifying manner. Let us be glad that the front and back yards are enlarging also.

Bailey on Roosevelt.

Senator Bailey recently remarked that the present President had cost more and been worth less to the country than any President we have ever had.

No man ever makes anything by exaggeration. President Roosevelt has committed blunders. President Roosevelt has, in our opinion, overstepped the bounds of his constitutional limitations, but his worst enemies must admit that he has been an energetic, aggressive and, in many respects, a useful President. He has shown that the President need not be a mere figurehead. He has been attentive to his duties; he has been on the alert to see that the laws are executed, and that they are not violated; he has done a great work in calling public attention to abuses practiced by insurance companies, by railroad companies and by other great corporations, and he has created a popular demand for reform. We believe that he has gone too far in hammering Congress and in undertaking to force legislation, but his error is the result of zeal for the public welfare, and no one can deny that the agitation which he has started and kept going has been of incalculable value in putting a stop to abuses which have for so long a time existed. There is no sense in trying to belittle President Roosevelt, even for political effect. He may be criticised and censured for some of his impulsive acts, but he cannot be belittled.

Doctors and Patent Medicines.

The people of Louisiana seem determined to exclude from their State impure foods and injurious patent medicines, and a bill has passed the House of Delegates clothing the State Board of Health with unusual power in this direction. The power granted the board, says The Times-Democrat, is greater than is granted any board in the United States, and reads like an act from Russia. The board is bound to no rules or regulations, no standards of purity. It is given absolute power to fix any new standard it may see fit to make, any regulations it may wish to adopt, and to arrest, fine and imprison all who do not obey its orders. It has power to restrict and prevent the use by people of the State of what are known as patent or proprietary medicines, and in this connection the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal makes some remarkable statements. That publication declares that the bulk of the drugists' stock of proprietary medicines is kept for the physicians' prescriptions rather than for the demand of the ordinary country trade.

"Every one of these compound proprietary preparations," it proceeds, "carries reports in abstract or out-and-out endorsements, signed by the physicians themselves, often men of recognized authority in their own communities. Of course, the encouragement to further sales in the medical man's gullibility follows."

It requires only a short step for the remedy, accepted by the physician, to be popularized. The essential factor in all this is much more radical. The fault lies in the training of the medical man himself. It is not far from the mark to say that nine-tenths of the graduates in medicine have no knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology or anything of the kind. Some knowledge is acquired slowly after practice is begun, and the vast majority of young doctors copy prescriptions of older men, or follow those printed in the texts.

If this indictment be true, it would appear that Louisiana needs to regulate the practice of medicine, rather than the sale of patent medicines. It certainly emphasizes the wisdom of the regulation now in effect in all the most reputable medical schools of the country, requiring a four-year's course as a prerequisite to a doctor's diploma.

Capitalization and Freight Rates.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
 Sir—I have read your editorial regarding the relation between rates charged by railroads for services rendered to the public and the capitalization of the railroad. It seems clear that a railroad whose capital stock is represented by the cost of construction will naturally charge such rates as will give a reasonable return on the money so invested. You cite the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Its capital stock was, according to you, not increased since 1883, and yet its earnings and dividends have increased enormously, because the country through which it runs and from which it draws its earnings has also increased in wealth. But during that same period, since 1883, according to you, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has practically increased its capital stock tenfold, and is now paying dividends at the rate of six per cent. on this increased valuation.

If the rates charged by this company are reasonable; if its passenger trains and freight trains are sufficiently numerous to properly serve the public, it obviously makes no difference whether the Atlantic Coast Line is paying 10 per cent. per annum on a par value of 100, or 6 per cent. per annum on 1,000. But after this enormous increase in wealth for the stockholders of that road is only a result of the upbuilding of the South by thousands of farmers, lumbermen, manufacturers and jobbers, who may pay freight and receive no dividends, it seems a pertinent question whether these unwilling copartners in the Atlantic Coast Line's prosperity would not have received a more considerate hearing at the hands of the Corporation Commission of Georgia and Florida in their request for rate reductions. It could be shown that the road complained of was earning sixty per cent. per annum. And it is not a fact that the limitation on the power of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac to pay dividends above 15 per cent. on the "money actually invested" has resulted in giving the public both rates and service over that line that are practically unexceptionable?

Perhaps, sir, you are right in your conclusion that capitalization alone does not affect rates, but it appears from the case of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad that paying dividends upon inflated capital has compelled, if it did not justify, the maintenance of high rates.

INQUIRY.

[Our correspondent reasons well, but these facts remain:

Railroads charge all that the traffic will bear and the law allow, no matter whether their capitalization be great or small. So long as that is the case, it matters nothing to those who pay the freight whether the road shows in its earnings a high rate of dividend, or a low capitalization, or a low rate of dividend on "watered" stock.

The Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Corporation Commission know whether or not a railroad's stock is "watered," and they may regulate rates as well when the road is over-capitalized as when it is under-capitalized. Therefore, as the government has undertaken to regulate rates, such a regulation as Senator La Follette has proposed would have no practical value.—Editor Times-Dispatch.]

The Towns and Railroads.

The Charlotte Observer reviews at length the article in The Times-Dispatch in reply to the article in McClure's Magazine on Danville's situation, and concludes with this comment:

"Charlotte has for a long time suffered from unjust freight rates, just as has Danville, but Mr. Ray Stannard Baker would hardly be justified in calling this freight industry a city a dead weight, as he has done. The latter, we have no doubt, is forging ahead, as are most Southern towns, and we can sympathize with the citizens in their resentment of the McClure article. They should not, however, attach too great importance to it, for few people take magazine articles seriously—they have become accustomed to the cry of the sensational writer."

The general public may not take the magazine articles seriously, but many people do. McClure's pessimistic article on Danville has certainly had the tendency to injure that thriving and prosperous city, but several newspapers have come to the rescue and Danville will continue to prosper in spite of McClure, railroad discrimination and all other such adverse influences.

The "Curse of Riches."

It is related that Harry Thaw, who killed his man in New York Monday night was reared under the best religious influences. He inherited a large fortune, but under his father's will he was to receive an income of only \$2,500 a year until he should reach the age of thirty-five. But an indulgent mother increased it to \$8,000 a year, and young Thaw went in for a high time. One of his escapades was to give a dinner which is said to have cost \$25,000; another was to run off with a pretty actress, whom he subsequently married, and on whose account he slew Stanford White.

The father of Harry Thaw evidently knew what he was about when he made his will. The indulgent mother long since discovered, no doubt, that she made a grievous error when she defeated her husband's plan. A young man with \$8,000 a year spending money may turn out well, but the chances are against him.

them. A University of Virginia graduate, he became a member of the House of Representatives, it will be remembered, in 1887, and, two years later, its speaker. Afterwards, he served in the Senate for fifteen years, was Secretary of State in Jefferson Davis's cabinet, a member of the Confederate Senate, and later one of the peace commissioners sent to confer with President Lincoln. No biography of him is in existence, it appears, except the "Memoir," by his daughter, dealing principally with his private life, and Mr. Anderson's careful sketch cannot fail to prove serviceable to students of American history and of the war between the States.

This issue of the Branch Papers contains also the series of "Algeron Sidney" letters, addressed by Judge Spencer Roane to the Richmond Enquirer, in 1821, dissecting Chief Justice Marshall's opinion in the case of Cohens vs. the State of Virginia. The letters form an able commentary on the national Constitution in matters touching the relative rights of the States and of the Union, and are fully worthy of permanent preservation. The Branch Papers are real contributions to historical literature, and Randolph-Macon College is to be congratulated upon the discrimination, scholarship and thought which go into their making. The new volume is published under the editorship of Professor William E. Dodd, of Ashland, and may be secured of him upon payment of the publishers' price.

A Chance for Richmond.

By reference to the local columns it will be seen that the Presbyterians of Virginia are considering the question of establishing in the State a first-class, well-equipped college for the education of women. The question will come up when the synod meets next fall, and it is probable that the city or town which offers the greatest inducements will get the location.

This ought to be a matter of special interest to the people of Richmond. It is certainly a matter of importance. The Presbyterian Theological Seminary is here, and there is a fine Presbyterian secondary school for the education of girls. If the denomination in Richmond, the probability is that Hampden-Sidney College would follow, so as to assemble in one city and under one board of control all the leading Presbyterian schools of the State.

Such a group of schools would add immensely to Richmond's prestige as an educational center.

Commenting on some remarks of The Times-Dispatch concerning the growth of the primary system, the Petersburg Index-Appal says that it is consistent with sound Democratic principles to put a price upon a nomination, the effect of which is to disqualify poor men from becoming candidates for office.

That is a good theory, but the Index-Appal's objections do not apply to the primary alone. The convention system also puts a price upon a nomination, and our information is that in a close contest in Virginia for any of the higher offices, it costs about as much to make a run under the convention plan as under the primary plan.

We cannot help wondering who delivered the inaccurate sermon at Armour Institute of Technology this year, and what he said.—New York Mail.

Doubtless he told them that graduates must work as well as they can.

Tillman says he won't have the S. O. sign hung out while he's around. If it were S. R. O. now, he might regard it as a different story.

Witnessing the coronation of a chief ruler must have set some pleasant dreams a-going in the cerebrum of Datto Bryan.

Strictly from the point of view of the press agent, it was doubtless a gorgeous advertisement for "Milo Champagne."

The doctors might infer that all that this unrest regarding consolidation requires is a good brisk opiate.

Though Colombia were twenty times inoculated with cannibals, it's ten to one that it never will take.

Let the unwholesome canned stuff now in the market be taken out and buried in Potter's Field.

The profession of being a Pittsburgh millionaire thus receives another jolt.

After this, Oyster Bay will seem positively tomb-like to Lady Longworth.

If Colombia really wants a Panama Canal, why not give her ours?

Out in Cleveland hardly anybody wants to be the ice man now.

Canless pianos are also becoming a feature.

Rare June days are steadily growing more so.

It is an all-star attraction that holds the boards of the Casino this week, with Louise Dresser as the shining star of this great aggregation of vaudeville celebrities. Miss Dresser is a very prepossessing young lady, whose singing is excellent.

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Rhymes for To-Day

Compensation.
 NOW that the Torrid Summer is upon us past a doubt;
 Working men may frolic as they please.
 Elevate the window and project your Oxford oit;
 Gaze around the corner for the breeze.

Plan to leave your office at a quarter after four;
 Play a game of tennis at the club.
 Lendmate your whistle after tennis grows a bore;
 Dip a frigid moment in the tub.

Snatch a hasty supper that has lingered on the ice;
 (Take a hasty pudding for dessert);
 Pick the rapid transit that appeals to you as nice;
 Off to where the breezes are alert.

Time is in abundance—you can idle if you wood;
 Circle through the ether in the swing;
 Let the shoot-the-shootout and the switchback take you good;
 Listen to the vaudeville ladies sing.

Thus deserted bachelors and widowers of grass
 Seek to still their loneliness' pangs;
 Richmond is a summery resort you can't surpass—
 But doesn't it annoy you when it rains?

H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

The Real Continuous.—The Popular Song Writer (at 8:10 P. M.): "Heard my latest song, old man? The Vaudeville (glancing at watch): 'No, I haven't heard any since the one you wrote at half-past two.'—Puck.

She Was His.—Chicago Widower: "When will you leave off mourning, Mac? Wabash? Chicago Widower (trying to blush): 'This, indeed, is so sudden, sir!'"—Yonkers Statesman.

The Omnium Gatherum.—Gossip: "That woman who just passed must be very methodical. I just heard her say: 'There's a place for everything.' Newitt: 'Oh, I suppose she's talking about her husband's Mrs. Statum, who keeps our boarding house.'—Philadelphia Press.

Proved Again.—Stubb: "They say the town went prohibition 'Penn.' I should say it did. 'Alf the pretty girls pleaded with their heads to 'Vote the dry' ticket, and they obeyed to 'dinner.' Stubb: 'Ah, I suppose that is another proof that 'Love removes all bars.'—Chicago News.

A Natural Supposition.—"Ah, yes," said Senator Smugg, as he interlarded his claws in a self-satisfied way in front of his corporeity. "I got my start in life by clerking in a humble grocery store at a salary of three dollars a week, and then I came to save a money on that. 'But," replied the astute reporter, "that, of course, was before cash registers were invented."—Puck.

FIND TWO BODIES OF CONTRACTOR

(By Associated Press.)
 BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 26.—Two bodies, each of which is declared to be that of W. J. Marshall, a well known contractor, who disappeared from his home here June 4th, lie in a local undertaking establishment.

It is supposed that Mr. Marshall had supposed that the man who committed suicide by jumping from a bridge at Little Rock, Ark., on June 6th was Mr. Marshall. S. H. Harris went to Arkansas to recover the body, which was found in the river at Little Rock.

Mr. Harris declared emphatically it is the body of Mr. Marshall. Yesterday on Lind Mountain, near Birmingham, another badly decomposed body was found, and the description of this tallies so closely with that of W. J. Marshall at the time of his disappearance that the corner is in a quandary. Marshall carried considerable insurance, and agents of insurance companies are especially active in the investigation.

VAUDEVILLE SHOW IS MAKING BIG HIT

It is an all-star attraction that holds the boards of the Casino this week, with Louise Dresser as the shining star of this great aggregation of vaudeville celebrities. Miss Dresser is a very prepossessing young lady, whose singing is excellent.

Jack Norworth, who presents himself as "The College Boy," certainly looks the part and acts it as well. He sings his own songs and makes you like them. Chassino, the French Shadowgraphist, furnishes a very amusing and entertaining sketch.

The three Keatons, Myra, Joe and Buster, are a trio of clever acrobats, comedians and mimics. Little Buster imitates some well-known actors, and from the rounds of applause he receives at every performance, his imitations are a success.

The Parleys, James and Bonnie, are making good with their funny singing and dancing sketch, and the camera-graph with new movie pictures continues to please the Casino patron.

Watson's Barn Yard Circus is attracting the visitors at footlock. It is one of the most unique and novel outdoor performances seen in this city in years, consisting of some wonderful trained animals, such as cats and roosters. Some of the stunts of these animals are simply marvelous.

Mr. Jack Norworth and his wife, "Miss Louise Dresser," to-day signed contracts with the Casino for a three weeks' season. The season opens at the Herald Square Theatre early in the fall, and the company will appear at that theatre all year.

WYNNE GUILTY AND MUST LEAVE NAVY

Court Martial Recommends Summary Dismissal, But Department Will Give Captain Time to Resign From Service.

(By Associated Press.)
 WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—The court-martial which recently tried Capt. R. F. Wynne, United States Marine Corps, on charges of insubordination, has found him guilty, and recommended his dismissal from the service.
 Secretary Bonaparte reviewed the matter before 8 o'clock today, after counsel for Capt. Wynne had called at the Navy Department and submitted to the Secretary a brief in the nature of a protest against the proceedings of the court-martial and of the reviewing authority.

Rear-Admiral Evans, in the case of Capt. Wynne, made no recommendation for clemency. The Navy Department recommended to the President approval of the sentence, but, in view of Capt. Wynne's services and the fact that he was charged, the department advised that execution of the sentence be delayed until Capt. Wynne could be given opportunity to resign.

Capt. Wynne's resignation will be called for immediately.

TREATMENT FOR SITE OF MAD DOG

Two North Carolina Boys at Virginia Hospital Receiving Pasteur Preventive Course.

Two young men were bitten by a dog, thought to have had the rabies, at their home at the village of the family physician, who took them in charge, they were immediately sent to the hospital on Sunday. Their condition is being watched closely by the physicians for the slightest sign of the rabies, but they are confident that any poison which they might have received from the bite of the dog will be counteracted by the preventive treatment.

Mr. Hugh McInnes, of this city, entered the Memorial Hospital yesterday. Mr. J. J. D. Hunt, of Rocky Mount, N. C., was able to leave the Memorial Hospital yesterday.

Miss J. A. Smith, of Smithfield, N. C., has left the hospital.

Mr. W. J. Smith, of Turberville, Va., entered the Memorial Hospital yesterday. Mr. W. S. Hunt, of Rocky Mount, N. C., was operated upon for appendicitis two weeks ago, was able to leave yesterday.

Mr. Paul Jewett, of Rocky Mount, N. C., who was operated upon a week ago for appendicitis, is improving rapidly.

Mr. W. S. Hunt, of Rocky Mount, N. C., was operated upon ten days ago, and was able to leave yesterday.

Mr. J. C. Oates, a member of the Japanese troupe at the Casino, entered the Retreat for the Sick Monday, and underwent an operation yesterday.

Miss Carrie A. Bell, of No. 11 East Franklin Street, entered the Virginia Hospital yesterday, and will be operated upon to-day.

Miss C. L. Williams, a trained nurse, entered the hospital yesterday for treatment.

Mr. P. S. Powers, of No. 140 Park Avenue, is with her husband, the well known musician of this city, who is at the Virginia Hospital, recovering from an operation.

Mr. T. Shotwell, of Mount Airy, Va., left yesterday after receiving a course of treatment.

Mr. J. L. Fleming, of Wilmington, Del., left yesterday after an operation.

Miss P. C. Harrison, a trained nurse, entered the hospital yesterday.

Mr. Charles W. Jenkins, of 410 Hanover Street, is recovering rapidly from an operation.

Mr. E. L. Brant, of Fayette, N. C., who was operated upon several days ago, is recovering rapidly, and will be able to leave soon.

Miss Jennie Blankenship, of this city, is recovering from a very serious operation. She will be able to leave the hospital shortly.

Miss M. F. Whiting, of 2326 Holland Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn., is at the Virginia Hospital, recovering her strength rapidly.

Master Frank Hill, who has been seriously ill, will be able to leave soon.

Mr. W. G. McGehee, who was injured at the Locomotive Works several days ago, and lost his fingers and thumb, is doing nicely at the Virginia Hospital.

O. H. Truman, whom the Democrats of the Seventh Kansas District have nominated for Congress, is an ordained minister of the Christian Church.

The people are rapidly approaching the belief that at least some of the railroad men are suffering a financial loss more from getting officials than from transportation legislation.—Buffalo Courier.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION RATES, R. F. & P. R. R.
 One and one-third fares for the round trip between all stations. Tickets on sale July 2d, and all good returning tickets July 3d inclusive. Apply to ticket agents, R. F. & P. R. R.

W. P. TAYLOR,
 Traffic Manager.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
 The Kind You Have Always Bought
 Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Peck*

NO ICE TRUST IN RICHMOND

Prices Here Are Practically Same Charged in Norfolk and Petersburg.

QUARTER-CENT PRICE A HOAX

Can't Make Ice for Ten Cents a Ton, Says Local Manufacturer.

Richmond.—Per 100 pounds, forty cents per hundred; less than 100 pounds, fifty cents; over 600 pounds, thirty-five cents.

Petersburg.—Per 100 pounds, forty cents; less than 100 pounds, fifty cents; 200 pounds, thirty-five cents; 600 pounds, thirty cents.

Norfolk.—Per 100 pounds, thirty-five cents; fifty pounds for twenty cents, or forty cents per hundred; under fifty pounds, one-half cent per pound.

The ice dealers of Richmond deny positively that there is "a trust" or "combination" in operation here, and that retail prices are materially higher than in other nearby cities.

There are in and about Richmond ten ice plants, not including the private plants operated by hotels. Those that sell ice at this time are the Crystal Ice Company, the Merchants' Cold Storage and Ice Manufacturing, the Home Refrigerating Company (Petersburg), the Roanoke Virginia Packing Company, the Dairy Company, Eureka Ice and Cold Storage Company, all of Richmond, and George Paul & Brothers, of Manchester. In addition, the following plants sell ice occasionally: The Valentine Meat, Juice Company, of Virginia; Packing Company, Transient Ice Company.

Of these companies, the Crystal, 112 tons, and the Home or Consumers, 105 tons, produce more than 90 per cent. of all the ice sold by the Richmond plants. These two concerns and the Merchants' have an exchange agreement, by which their wagons can replenish from any one of the plants. This is done, it is said, to save hauling ice long distances.

The city is divided into districts, as far as these plants are concerned, and the Eureka Company, and George Paul & Brothers, of Manchester, are "independent," and deliver when and where they please.

The Retail Prices.
 The prices charged by the Richmond dealers are: Under 100 pounds, 40 cents; 100 pounds and up to 600 pounds, 35 cents; 600 to 1,000 pounds, 30 cents; 1,000 to 2,000 pounds, 25 cents; 2,000 pounds and over, 20 cents.

It has been reported that the prices charged for ice in this city were just double what is paid in Norfolk and Petersburg. These reports, however, are not well founded. The retail price for quantities of less than fifty pounds are the same in all three cities—a half cent a pound. In larger quantities the prices in Norfolk and Petersburg are slightly below the tariff that prevails here.

A special to The Times-Dispatch from Norfolk says:
 "The retail prices of ice in this city are as follows: One hundred pounds, thirty-five cents; fifty pounds, twenty cents; less than fifty pounds, half-cent a pound. There is no fight on between the dealers."

A special from Petersburg says:
 "The scale of prices for ice is fifty cents per hundred pounds for less than that quantity; 100 pounds at forty cents; 200 at thirty-five cents per hundred; 600 at thirty cents."

What the Makers Say.
 A well-known ice manufacturer had this to say regarding the charges made that the Richmond people were overcharged for ice:

"I do not know what the prices of ice are in Norfolk, but hardly think ice is being sold there in small quantities as low as 25 cents per 100 pounds, unless there are having another ice war."

"I do know, however, that a few years ago ice was sold in Norfolk at 25 cents per 100 pounds, on account of an ice war, which was then on, and that the result was disastrous, forcing some of the factories into the hands of receivers, and causing other financial embarrassment from which they have not yet recovered."

"I know that the regular prices for ice in Petersburg are 50 cents per 100 pounds in quantities of less than 100 pounds, and 40 cents in 100-pound lots, which are the same as the prices in Richmond for the same quantities."

"The price of ice in all cities is governed by the quantity taken, which governs the cost of delivery; and it is absurd to claim that a person taking 25 pounds of ice at a time pays the same price as one taking 100 pounds, or that one taking 100 pounds should have it as cheaply as one taking 1,000 pounds; for it costs more per 100 pounds to deliver four 25-pound pieces than to deliver one 100-pound piece, and more to deliver ten 100-pound pieces than to deliver one 1,000-pound lot—the cost of delivery being more than the cost of production."

"Large quantities of ice are sold here at twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds, but this price is for dealers, and ice cream makers, who take it by the wagon load."

"Notwithstanding the fact that the price of coal has advanced more than twenty-five per cent, that fire is much higher and the cost of labor much greater than ever before, the price of ice has not been advanced in this city, as it has been in other cities, and is cheaper here today than in New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and at the same time better service is given here than elsewhere."

"I presume that the statement made in an evening paper that 'ice could be manufactured at a cost of ten cents a ton' was a typographical error, or else 'the gentleman from New York' was half-seasoned; for the cost of coal alone per ton of ice made is now over seventy-five cents."

"The present system of delivery is the best the city has ever had, and the general public appears to be satisfied with the reasonable prices, as well as with the service given."

Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds.—Socrates.

YOU NEED

"REST"

AMMONIA WASHING POWDER
 Whitens and Cleans—
 Does Not Injure.